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#### COPYRIGHT OFFICE

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#### COPYRIGHT ARBITRATION ROYALTY PANEL

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In the matter of:

Digital Performance Right in Sound Recording and Ephemeral Recording | Docket No. | 2000-9

| CARP DTRA | 1 & 2

CARP Hearing Room
LM-414
Library of Congress
Madison Building
101 Independence Ave, SE
Washington, D.C.

Wednesday September 12, 2001

The above-entitled matter came on for hearing, pursuant to notice, at 9:00 a.m.

## BEFORE

THE HONORABLE ERIC E. VAN LOON Chairman
THE HONORABLE JEFFREY S. GULIN Arbitrator
THE HONORABLE CURTIS E. von KANN Arbitrator

## **NEAL R. GROSS**

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9471

CLOSED SESSION

C-O-N-T-E-N-T-S

WITNESS

<u>DIRECT CROSS REDIRECT RECROSS</u>

Steven Marks

By Mr. Garrett 9472

EXHIBIT NO.

DESCRIPTION

MARK RECD

RIAA

None.

1	P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S
2	WHEREUPON,
3	STEVEN MARKS
4	was recalled for examination and, having been
5	previously duly sworn, resumed the witness stand, was
6	further examined and testified as follows:
7	DIRECT EXAMINATION (continued)
8	BY MR. GARRETT:
9	Q Mr. Marks, let me ask you to turn first to
10	what is marked as 60A. Do you have that before you?
11	A Yes.
12	Q That's the renewal agreement with MMM,
13	correct?
14	A Yes.
15	Q And could you highlight the rates and
16	significant terms in that renewal agreement and
17	explain how they differ, if at all, from the original
18	agreement?
19	A First, I would point out that this
20	agreement covers not only webcasting performance and
21	ephemeral rights, as we had initial agreements with
22	MMM on, but also the business establishment ephemeral,

which is a business that MMM is now launching or getting into. So there are three different statutory license -- statutory license rights that are covered.

And just picking up with the webcasting performance and ephemeral rights, the agreement differs from the previous agreement in the sense that we have dropped the operating expense part of the formula. So the initial agreement was 15 -- the greater of 15 percent of revenues or operating expenses.

Looking at page 11, at Section 3.3A, the fee now is the greater of 15 percent of revenues or .25 cents per performance. So we've essentially substituted the .25 cent per performance right for the 15 percent of operating expenses as, in essence, a -- as part of the formula and part of what we regard as a minimum fee that will ensure value to our members.

The webcasting ephemeral is now 10 percent of the performance fee, consistent with our agreements since the time that we initially signed the agreement with MMM. And then the business establishment ephemeral fee is 15 percent of revenues, and there is

11 -

Q The definition of "business establishment revenues" in Section 1.5?

A Yes. Yes. The definition there covers subscription fees collected, including equipment rental fees and maintenance fees for equipment that may exist at the location where the transmissions are being delivered, or to which the transmissions are being delivered, any additional advertising and a number of other things that are consistent with other gross revenue definitions and agreements that we've had previously.

One of the issues that arose in this negotiation that is relevant I think to the discussion that the Panel will have with counsel on the 112(e) issue later is, what type of business establishment transmissions were actually covered, and what type weren't.

And what we have covered here are transmissions that are made directly from musicmusic to one of its clients for immediate playback. So it's essentially a stream to the

business establishment location for playback at that
time, much in the same way that a consumer would
receive the stream, except that it's being sent to a
business location.
MR. RICH: I'm having trouble hearing the

MR. RICH: I'm having trouble hearing the witness.

THE WITNESS: So that's what's covered by the 112(e) license. And, again, as I said, that's 15 percent, and that's in Section 3.3(c).

I think with regard to the remainder of the documents there are some changes, mostly in language, to the other types of consideration that we receive in Sections 3.5 through 3.8.

CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: Are these significant ones or ones that --

THE WITNESS: Well, the one that I know is not there that was in the initial agreement is the links to the copyright owner sites. And as we discussed on Monday, that was something that we dropped after the first couple of agreements for the reasons I explained then. So that's no longer there, but --

1	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: So this has been
2	dropped in the renewal.
3	THE WITNESS: Yes. But the public service
4	announcements, the buy button links, the surveys, and
5	other reports, are all still there.
6	BY MR. GARRETT:
7	Q And this agreement also allows MMM to
8	transmit sound recordings to other websites, correct?
9	A Yes. I think it has a syndication
10	component and
11	Q And that's different from the original
12	agreement, correct?
13	A Yes, that's right.
14	Q All right. And the fee for that is in
15	3.3(a)?
16	A I believe so.
17	Q And that's .3 cents, correct?
18	A Yes. It's in the middle. I just had
19	trouble finding exactly where it was, but it's about
20	a third of the way down in 3.3(a). It says "plus .3
21	cents for each website performance accessed through
22	syndicated websites."

1	Q And this also has the long song surcharge
2	that we discussed earlier?
3	A Yes, the same formula for the long song.
4	Q Okay.
5	ARBITRATOR GULIN: Where would I find the
6	definition you gave for a business establishment,
7	ephemeral?
8	THE WITNESS: I believe it's in Section
9	1.7, covered business establishment.
10	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: 1.7?
11	THE WITNESS: Which is on page 3. The
12	distinction that was being made here was between a
13	service that makes transmissions directly to the store
14	and one that delivers music to a hard drive at the
15	store that then can be used to for playback later.
16	And that hard drive can be updated from time to time.
17	That's something that that's a type of
18	service that we don't believe falls within the Section
19	112 statutory license. It's a different type of
20	service.
21	So the if you think of it in terms of,
22	you know, one is more like a broadcast model, and the

1	other is just an entirely different type of service.
2	ARBITRATOR GULIN: I understand the
3	distinction you're trying to make. I'm just trying to
4	see what language in here says that.
5	THE WITNESS: In 1.7 it says "that
6	receives digital audio transmissions directly from
7	licensee for immediate playback and use in the
8	ordinary course of its premises." That would differ
9	from a situation where music was being transmitted or
LO	sent to a box
L1	ARBITRATOR GULIN: Okay.
L2	THE WITNESS: for playback at some
L3	other time and having songs updated and deleted and
L4	added to that box. I think those are the principal
L5	things in MMM.
16	BY MR. GARRETT:
L7	Q Let me ask you to turn to Number 62A.
.8	A Yes.
_9	Q And 62A is the renewal with
20	Radiofreeworld, correct?
21	A Yes.
22	Q And could you explain how the rates and

1	terms in that agreement in that renewal agreement
2	differ from the original agreement?
3	A I think the only significant change the
4	rate is the same, the .4 cents. One change I know
5	the minimum performance fee was dropped to \$500, and
6	that was a result of the fact that Radiofreeworld, as
7	it turned out, was not using, because it was more of
8	an eclectic and world music station, was not using a
9	lot of our members' repertoire. So we dropped the
10	minimum fee for that reason.
11	And the remainder of the agreement I
12	believe is similar in most substantive respects,
13	subject to updating a number of the provisions as they
14	had been updated since the time that we did the
15	original agreement.
16	Q Let me ask you to turn to 63A.
17	A Yes.
18	Q That's the renewal with iJockey, correct?
19	A Yes.
20	Q Can you explain how that agreement differs
21	from the original agreement?
22	A In the original iJockey agreement, we had

per performance rates that started at .2 cents and
went up to .5 cents, depending on the number of
performances that were made.

In Section 1.14, you can see in the payable performance rate that the rate is now .3 cents for the first six months, and then .35 cents thereafter. And the reason we -- we kept the introductory rate was because iJockey has not yet launched, so they've never really taken advantage of any kind of introductory rate.

So the idea was they should get the lower rate or -- I mean, this is something they negotiated, obviously -- to get a lower rate for the first six months of their streaming, and then the rate would go up to .35 cents.

I believe another change -- what we've begun to do recently in our agreements is to receive a payment upon signing, and this is to help cover the costs that are incurred in just drafting the agreement, if nothing else, and the time spent.

So, for example, you know, we spent some time with iJockey initially, because they hadn't

1	launched, we hadn't seen any payment on that, we want
2	to ensure that not only that we're dealing with
3	in iJockey's case we were dealing with somebody
4	serious, but in other cases that enables us to to
5	ensure that the person is serious about the business.
6	So we have they made an initial payment
7	of \$2,500 that was non-refundable. So even if they
8	never launch, that was a payment they made.
9	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Where is that
10	reference?
11	THE WITNESS: That is in Section 3.1, on
12	page 6.
13	I believe I know there were a number of
14	other items that were negotiated in this renewal, but
15	I believe I can make the general statement that most
16	everything that was in the first agreement is still
17	here in terms of other consideration.
18	Some of the language may have changed. I
19	mean, I'd really have to go back and compare them side
20	by side, which I don't think we want to take the time
21	to do now, but

BY MR. GARRETT:

1	Q Do you know when that agreement was
2	finally executed?
3	A The date on it is February 1st. What we
4	did in a few cases, for the agreements that expired
5	December 31st of 2000, we might have done a one-page
6	extension I'm sorry yes, a one-page extension
7	for 30 days, just to give us time to continue to
8	negotiate. So that's why the this is February 1st.
9	That accounts for the 30-day gap.
10	Q Okay. Do you know when it was actually
11	executed as to when what the effective date was?
12	A No, not I can't recall off the top of
13	my head. That's not apparent to me from the
14	agreement.
15	Q Would it have been after February 1st?
16	A It's likely that it was after it may
17	have been after February 1st.
18	MR. RICH: Can't hear.
19	THE WITNESS: It's likely that it may have
20	been after February 1st.
21	BY MR. GARRETT:
22	Q All right. Let me ask you to turn to 70A,

which is entitled "Assignment and Assumption Agreement and Amendment Number 1" to the Multicast agreement.

Just explain the relationship between that document and the original Multicast agreement.

A This, obviously, was a short form renewal for an additional year. I believe what we did -- it may help to look at the original agreement. There was a change in the minimum fee from -- to the year one minimum amount.

I'm sorry. Multicast launched later in the year than they had initially thought. So we signed the agreement in April of 2000. I think they launched four to six months after that. And I believe the minimum fee in that agreement was \$10,000 -- was \$10,000, so we agreed to reduce that to \$5,000, which they paid us instead, and that was an accommodation to them because of the fact that they have launched later in the year than they had anticipated.

CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: There was a request from the rear that the witness keep his voice up. They cannot hear in the rear, and that's about the third or four one, so we're going to have to exhort

both of you, again, to speak loudly enough that the
whole room can hear.
THE WITNESS: The year two minimum is
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\$10,000, and the fees are otherwise the same. So the only -- the only real change to the agreement was in the minimum fee, and that was an accommodation we made dropping it from 10 to five.

MR. GARRETT: I have nothing further.

CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: Excellent. That will conclude his direct, unless the Panel has questions.

ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Yes. Let me ask you one thing about these renewals. Just quickly looking through and --

CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: I have to ask you to keep your voice up also, please.

(Laughter.)

ARBITRATOR VON KANN: It's obvious that there are somewhat different rates here. I mean, we've got -- we've got RadioMoi getting .25 cents. We've got iJockey getting .35. We've got somebody else getting .4. There are some variations. Can you tell me why?

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THE WITNESS: Yes. The .25 rate in the RadioMoi agreement is really more of a minimum. It's -- they're paying us 15 percent of revenues, and that we -- we added in a per performance minimum. So when we are thinking in terms of -- we're getting the up side. I mean, it's at least .25 cents. It may be something much greater than that, which is 15 percent of their revenues.

In both Radiofreeworld and iJockey, it's a straight per performance rate, and so there's the .35 and the .4, and that was just a matter of negotiation.

related question, my understanding is that RIAA did not -- I think you said in your direct testimony that at one point there was some discussion about perhaps sitting down with some webcaster to talk about an agreement. I forgot which one. And you could sort of describe for them the general provisions or the general kinds of things that you had done for other people, I think you said.

But the impression I got was not specific

## **NEAL R. GROSS**

1.3

rates. This is sort of the kind of agreement that we're entering into.

The impression that's come to me is that your approach in this was that you had a -- you didn't have an absolute form contract that was identically applied to everybody, but you had rather similar provisions that you were trying to get, but you didn't tell the individual licensees what other licensees were getting, I guess, for obvious reasons. Is that right?

THE WITNESS: Yes and no. We never told anybody that we were negotiating with "this licensee is paying this."

ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Okay.

"For our per performance rates, this is the range of rates that we're getting." And we always -- I mean, we thought .4 cents was the right number, and that's where we started. To the extent that there are agreements that are below that, they were negotiated down, and that was just part of the negotiations.

ARBITRATOR VON KANN: I guess my question

1	is: to what extent did the word get around from one
2	licensee to another that, for example, in these
3	renewals did people say, "Well, I hear RadioMoi got
4	this deal," or "I hear iJockey got that one"?
5	THE WITNESS: No. We did not have anybody
6	do that. I think all of the licensees regarded their
7	agreements as confidential, just like they regard I
8	think every other business agreement that they do,
9	with either vendors or whoever it might be.
10	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Thank you. Okay.
11	Thank you.
12	THE WITNESS: Can I just add one thing to
13	that? You mentioned a form agreement.
14	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Right.
15	THE WITNESS: We actually have been
16	developing a form agreement, and we have a form
17	agreement. The reason that the agreements look
18	different is that whenever we put that form in front
19	of somebody after we've negotiated the business terms
20	and plugged those into the form is that we have to
21	engage in some negotiations.
	·

Different people demand

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changes

1	different parts of the form. We've never been able to
2	say to somebody, "Take it or leave it," because that's
3	not the the leverage we've had in negotiations.
4	So there have always been, in every
5	negotiation, different webcasters or potential
6	licensees or licensees which focus on different things
7	that were more or less important to them, and we'd
8	have to negotiate changes in language or other
9	substantive changes to it.
LO	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: All right. Thank
L1	you.
L2	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: Mr. Steinthal?
L3	(Whereupon, at 10:44 a.m., the proceedings
L4	went into Open Session.)
L5	
L6	
L7	
L8	
L9	
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# CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the foregoing transcript in

the matter of:

Hearing: Digital Performance Right in Sound Recording and Ephemeral

Recording,

Docket No. 2000-9 CARP DTRA 1 & 2

Before:

Library of Congress

Copyright Arbitration Royalty Panel

Date:

September 12, 2001

Place:

Washington, DC

represents the full and complete proceedings of the aforementioned matter, as reported and reduced to typewriting.

1	CROSS EXAMINATION (continued)
2	BY MR. STEINTHAL:
3	Q Good morning, Mr. Marks.
4	A Good morning.
5	Q Yesterday we talked a bit about the
6	process that the RIAA Negotiating Committee followed,
7	and what your role was in that process. Do you recall
8	that?
9	A Yes.
10	Q And I think you talked about the
11	considerations that led to the adoption of the 15 to
12	20 percent percentage of revenue range, and the four-
13	tenths of a cent per performance, sort of goals that
14	were set by the committee. And I just want to bring
15	us back a little bit to what we talked about yesterday
16	as a springboard to where we're going to go today. Do
17	you recall generally covering that yesterday?
18	A Yes.
19	Q And then we talked about DiMA and the
20	negotiations or discussions you had with them, right?
21	A Yes.
22	Q Now, in your direct testimony, both in
	1

writing and the other day, in answering Mr. Garrett's 1 2 questions, you testified that webcasters actually had disincentives to doing an RIAA license, correct? 3 4 Α Yes. I think we started to talk about that just 5 at the very end yesterday. And since I want to focus 6 7 on that a little bit, I want to come back to it now 8 and follow through with it. I think you said that 9 there were two factors that led to the disincentives. 10 One was the ability to sit back and wait for a CARP 11 determination, and the other was, sort of part of that, the ability to not pay until the CARP rate was 13 set, right? Well, one was the fact that they could 14 15 secure the content and have the content without 16 agreeing to anything. And in many circumstances, they 17 were very focused on, okay, we've secured the content, we've got that, let's move on and look at the other 18 19 parts of our business that we need to focus on in order to build this as an attractive website and a successful one. 21

So one was -- the mere fact that you

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1	could, with this one page, get the content you want
2	and not have to deal with with anything else, not
3	do anything else. And knowing, of course, that you
4	would be paying a rate that was either the product of
5	an industry negotiation or a CARP at some point later.
б	And then the second one was I think that
7	fact of, well, gee, why should I pay now if I can wait
8	and I don't I may not have a lot of money right now
9	to pay, or even if I do I'd rather put it into other
10	parts of my business.
11	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: Excuse me. We're in
12	closed session.
13	MR. STEINTHAL: We're back open. We can
14	open it up.
15	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: I see. So we were in
16	closed session, and we go back to open when we
17	MR. STEINTHAL: From the beginning of
18	cross, I'm sorry.
19	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: from the beginning
20	of cross, yes.
21	THE WITNESS: So the second was the fact
22	that there was no payment that would be necessary. In

1	some cases, a webcaster might say, "Heck, if I'm
2	successful two years from now, that's great, I'll pay
3	it. If not, I've got the content; I'll never pay
4	anything." So it was may have been a win-win for
5	them in that respect. But those were the two primary
6	items.
7	BY MR. STEINTHAL:
8	Q But you don't deny, do you, that there
9	were benefits to at least some broadcasters and
10	webcasters in reaching a voluntary license with the
11	RIAA?
12	A Those are things that you'd have to ask
13	the webcasters. I mean, I we could offer one
14	thing, that was rights pursuant to the statutory
15	license.
16	Q Well, but if there were just disincentives
17	and no benefits, why would anybody do it?
18	A Well, I think that there I thought you
19	were asking specific questions for specific
20	webcasters. I mean, we put two things up on our
21	website that we thought might attract people just to
22	get them to the table, and that was the hardest part

we had was to actually just get people to the table. 1 2 And one thing that we had in that FAQ was pointing out that you achieve some certainty by doing 3 4 a deal now. And the second was that you have the fate 5 your fate in your own hands, in terms 6 negotiating the best rate that you thought you could negotiate and was fair for your business, and also 7 maybe structuring an agreement that was different than 8 9 what might come out in the arbitration. That might, 10 you know, those are -- those were two things that we put up on the website. 11 benefits the 12 As or incentives to 13 webcasters in doing a deal with the RIAA, right? 14 As an incentive to get people to the 15 table, yes. 16 And you heard from many of the Okay. 17 that you had conversations with that webcasters economic certainty was important to them, wasn't it? 18 19 We certainly had some people with whom we Α 20 negotiated say that they thought certainty was a good 21 thing. 22 And you are aware, are you not, that some Q

webcasters during the period 1999 through the present 1 2 day have been in the market seeking to raise capital 3 for their ventures, right? 4 Many are. 5 0 And you were made aware, were you not, by some of the webcasters you were talking with that a 6 significant issue facing companies seeking equity 7 8 funding was the avoidance of uncertainty regarding 9 their intellectual property rights obligations? 10 Α I never had a discussion with somebody 11 their private discussions with 12 capitalists others who might providing orbe 13 investment capital them. Ι to So can't 14 specifically that X webcaster said to me, "We need 15 this because of this, " or "We'd like this because of this." 16 17 Are you going to dispute the notion that Q in discussions with webcasters some of them said to 18 you that they were in the midst of discussions with 19 20 potential investors in their company, and that 21 obtaining certainty in of the licensing terms

requirements and obligations was something that was

important to them because they were discussing that with their investors?

A I'm just saying to you that I can't recall a specific webcaster telling that, you know, with -- this at a specific time. We certainly knew that people we were negotiating with, just like a lot of other people in industry, were seeking to attract capital. There's no question about that.

Q And didn't you know as well that some of the companies you were dealing with -- let me rephrase it. Didn't you have the understanding, whether or not somebody directly told you they needed it for investor X, didn't you have the understanding that one of the reasons certain companies were seeking to get an RIAA license was to fix the amount of its obligations for content?

A I'm not trying to be evasive here, but I

-- I -- there is nobody who came to -- to us and said,

"We need this because X person is going to invest in

us next week, but they won't do it without this RIAA

license." I can't recall anybody ever saying that to

us in a negotiation.

1	Q And you never had the understanding that
2	it was important to potential webcasters that they
3	secure a license because of their ongoing talks with
4	investors, is that your testimony?
5	A I guess what I'm quibbling with is that
6	I'm not sure it was so causal. We certainly
7	understood that that was something that might be good
8	for the webcaster, but nobody made that causal
9	connection to us and said, "We've got to get this, so
10	we can get this."
11	Q Let me ask you this. Assuming that an
12	entity is looking at a multi-million dollar potential
13	investment by a venture capital company, isn't it true
14	that the investor will typically want to know what the
15	cost structure is of the entity that it's potentially
16	investing in?
17	A I'm not I'm not a VC. I don't invest
18	in companies. That's I honestly don't feel
19	qualified to answer that.
20	Q Let me ask you this. Isn't it true that
21	if there is some uncertainty about whether a given
22	webcaster's functionality qualifies for a statutory

1	license, that a webcaster is likely to face greater
2	obstacles in raising equity than another webcaster
3	whose eligibility for the compulsory license is not in
4	question?
5	A I don't know that. I'm not a again,
6	I'm not somebody who has been in the VC markets. I
7	never had a discussion with a webcaster that was
8	related in that way, so I can't give you that answer.
9	Q Is it your testimony that none of the
10	webcasters you had discussions with told you that it
11	was important for them to resolve the issue of
12	questions about their eligibility for the compulsory
13	license because of potential investors who needed to
14	have some certainty about that?
15	A I'm just trying to tick through each of
16	our licensees to see when that could have been an
17	issue. I mean, we didn't have issues of eligibility
18	with any of our licensees that were directly related
19	to the negotiations. So
20	Q You say that were directly related to the
21	negotiations. Isn't it true, Mr. Marks, that let's
22	pick the area of syndicating to entertainment

1	websites. Didn't the issue of whether or not a
2	webcaster could qualify for a compulsory license, if
3	it was going to syndicate content to an entertainment
4	website, come up in your discussions?
5	A Yes. That issue came up.
6	Q And weren't certain licensees concerned
7	about resolving that uncertainty in a manner whereby
8	they could get a license from the RIAA so there would
9	be no uncertainty?
10	A That I no, I don't think that that's
11	the case. I mean, we didn't have any we've only
12	got syndication licenses with a few companies. And if
13	anything, the fact that we had licensed WWW initially,
14	and they were engaging in that kind of a business,
15	should have been an indication to anybody that came
16	later that we could that fell under the statutory
17	license, because that's the only kind of license we
18	could offer.
19	Q So your testimony to the Panel right now
20	is the issue of eligibility and uncertainty as to
21	eligibility for people that wanted to syndicate to an
22	entertainment website was never an issue that came up

in discussions with potential webcasters?

A Well, it was an issue in the negotiations in terms of what the rates should be. I don't recall anybody coming to us and saying, "We are unsure about whether we can do this." To the extent that they came to us, it was a -- the answer was, yes, you could do it. I mean, we had already licensed somebody to do that, so there wasn't -- there was never a debate about, well, is this in, is it out, let's sit down and figure out, you know, whether it is or it isn't.

Q So your testimony is as simple as that, it never came up in the context of eligibility for syndicating to an entertainment website.

A I'm not saying that it didn't come up in terms of whether it was eligible or not. I'm just saying there was never a question about it, because to the extent that somebody might have raised that issue -- and the only two companies I believe that would have raised that would have been Websound or Spike Radio.

Our response was, yes, these are under these terms. So it wasn't -- there wasn't a debate

1	about them saying, "Well, we think it's in," and us
2	saying, "No, we don't think it is. But if we sit
3	down, you know, we can try and figure it out." We had
4	a clear thought about what was in and what was out and
5	what rates and terms should apply.
6	Q We'll come back to those documents as we
7	go through them and examine them in some more detail
8	on the closed record.
9	What about the issue of interactivity?
10	There were times, were there not, whether it be with
11	Moodlogic or Kick Radio or Music Match, where
12	questions about whether their functionality was such
13	that it qualified for the compulsory license was
14	definitely something you talked to them about, right?
15	A What were the companies you named again?
16	Q Moodlogic, Kick Radio, Music Match. Maybe
17	even iJockey.
18	A Can you just ask the question again? I
19	just want to
20	Q Well, the question is
21	A make sure I answer it
22	Q didn't the question of whether their

2

services and the functionalities they had at the time 1 2 they were in discussions with you at the outset would 3 qualify for the compulsory license? That is -- it's probably easiest to answer 4 Α 5 them one by one. 6 0 Okay. 7 So just starting with Music Match, for 8 example, we were negotiating with them for a long 9 period of time. We had questions initially about how their system worked. 10 We had, in fact, a meeting between some of 11 12 their representatives and our representatives late in 13 2000. We were comfortable, based on that meeting, 14 about how the system worked, or at least what their explanation was in moving forward with discussions. 15 16 So there was not -- it was more of a let's make sure 17 we understand how this thing works, and then we move forward with discussions. 18 19 launched Later, when they their 20 subscription service, we had concerns about how that 21 -- the functionality in the subscription service, and that's what led to all of the other things that I 22

1	discussed I guess on Monday about the CARP filings,
2	their deck action, and our responding infringement
3	action.
4	Q And without getting into a restricted
5	area, you don't dispute the notion that at some point
6	with Music Match the RIAA's position was the
7	functionality they were offering was a functionality
8	that you had concerned about as qualifying for the
9	statutory license, right?
10	A I'd agree with that statement as
11	certainly as it relates to the subscription service.
12	Q Why would it be any different between a
13	subscription service and a non-subscription service?
14	A It's not there's no
15	Q Okay.
16	A there's no magic to it. It's just that
17	their subscription when they launched that
18	subscription service was the functionality that was
19	part of that was what caused the concern.
20	Q And with respect to Moodlogic and Kick
21	Radio, which we'll come back to in some detail later,
22	isn't it true that when they first came to you with

1	their functionalities that they contemplated launching
2	you had concerns about whether the functionalities
3	they had in mind would qualify for the statutory
4	license?
5	MR. GARRETT: Couldn't we just take these
6	one at a time?
7	MR. STEINTHAL: We can do it separately,
8	if you'd like.
9	THE WITNESS: Yes. With regard to
10	Moodlogic, I honestly can't recall that. We may have
11	had discussions based on the proprietary technology
12	they have about how it worked. But I don't think it's
13	fair to say we had concerns based on an understanding
14	of what the system was.
15	I think that during our negotiations the
16	issue may have came up, but the initial discussions I
17	had with Moodlogic were me meeting in a hotel lobby
18	with Tom Sulzer and Mark Mithys, just about, you know,
19	are you interested in negotiating a deal.
20	There was no discussion at that meeting
21	about, you know, us raising concerns about, well,
22	we've heard your system might work this way. And then

they responded, yes, we're interested, and we began 1 licensing discussions. 2 3 It's possible that during those 4 discussions, as we do with every company, try to learn about what exactly they're offering. And we have a 5 6 discussion with them on that. 7 With Kick Radio, Kick Radio was offering 8 a unique service that conceptually certainly fit in 9 the statutory license. We just had to -- we -- what 10 told them was we wanted to build 11 safequards, so that it didn't turn into a personalized 12 services, which wasn't their intent. 13 So we had discussions as part of the 14 negotiations over, can we just put in this kind of 15 safequard and that kind of safequard, so this doesn't 16 turn into something that neither of us want it to turn 17 into. 18 So it wasn't as if we read about their 19 service, we contacted them, and we said, "We've got 20 real concerns about this." Kick Radio contacted us. 21 had a meeting with Matt Hackett, who

principal, and he told us the kind of service, and

conceptually it sounded great, and -- and we followed 1 2 up in negotiations on the statutory license agreement that we did. 3 4 And as part of that process, we just built 5 in safequards to, again, ensure that it didn't turn 6 into a personalized service, which wasn't their 7 intent. BY MR. STEINTHAL: 8 9 But you would agree with me, yes or no, 0 10 that with respect to both Moodlogic and Kick Radio the subject of limitations on the service to make sure 11 12 they weren't personalized was a subject you discussed 13 in the course of the negotiations, right? 14 Yes, with Kick Radio. I just honestly can't recall with Moodlogic. 15 I would say it's 16 possible, but I honestly can't recall. 17 0 Now, would you agree with the following 18 proposition, Mr. Marks? If you were a webcaster, and 19 there was any uncertainty about whether you qualified 20 for the statutory license, whether it be because of syndicating to entertainment websites or because of 21

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potentially personalized features that would take you

outside of the license, if you had that uncertainty, wouldn't that give you an incentive to resolve that uncertainty in favor of making sure that you had a license and were not infringing, compared to a run-of-the-mill webcaster that had no personalization features, or didn't syndicate to entertainment websites?

A That is certainly not my experience in the marketplace. Launch never did that with us. MTV never did that with us. Lycos, which launched a service that had a next and a rewind button, never did that with us. Most of the services that we had that we might have had a concern about never contacted us about doing a deal in order to sit down and try and talk about those issues and resolve them. So that is definitely not my experience in the marketplace.

Q So you're going to sit here and say that a webcaster, even facing uncertainty about qualifying for the compulsory license, is in no different circumstance in terms of its incentives to get a statutory license from the RIAA --

A All I'm --

1	Q anyone has got no uncertainty about it?
2	A All I'm saying is I can't draw that
3	conclusion from my experience in the marketplace,
4	because that's not what happened. There were more
5	companies that had issues on, for example, the
6	personalized issue.
7	I think if we took the seven that were at
8	issue in this arbitration Launch, MTV, XACT,
9	Encanta, Music Match, Echo you may be able to help
10	me with the seventh. I can't remember who the seventh
11	was, but
12	Q Listen?
13	A And Listen. Of those companies, only
14	Music Match MTV, Launch, Echo, XACT, Listen, and
15	Encanta none of them approached us to sit down and
16	do a statutory license deal that covered that part of
17	their service in order to resolve it.
18	Q You're going to sit here and say that MTV
19	never had a discussion with you?
20	A No. We had a discussion with them, but
21	not the statutory license discussions we had with
22	them did not cover that part of their service. We had

1	discussions with them in the
2	Q You can sit here and under oath say that
3	you didn't have a conversation
4	MR. GARRETT: Let him finish.
5	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: Please let the witness
6	finish.
7	BY MR. STEINTHAL:
8	Q Okay. Go ahead.
9	A In the fall of 1999, we had discussions
10	with MTV, and those discussions did not include the
11	part of their service that was personalized. We were
12	talking just about the preprogram channels.
13	Q And that was at your choice, right?
14	Because you didn't think they qualified, right?
15	A We had, basically, an agreement to
16	disagree over that issue at that point
17	Q And your point was
18	A because
19	Q Let me ask a question.
20	MR. GARRETT: Hold on a second. Let him
21	finish. He asked a question; let the witness finish
22	his answer.

THE WITNESS: Yes. At that time, MTV was 1 2 talking with our companies individually about that. They did their deal with Warner at about that time, 3 and we basically said, "You go figure this out with 4 5 the companies in whatever way you can figure it out." There were -- we had discussions with them 6 saying, "We think you need individual licenses for 7 this, certainly, " at that time, but they were not part 8 9 of the statutory license discussions at that time. 10 And I thought -- I think that that's what your 11 question was to me. 12 BY MR. STEINTHAL: 13 Q just gave testimony giving 14 impression that the marketplace told you that there was no greater incentive on the part of companies that 15 16 had some uncertainty to get a statutory license 17 because people didn't come to you and ask for a 18 license. Isn't that the impression you were trying to 19 give in your last answer? 20 MR. GARRETT: Object to the form of the 21 question.

MR. STEINTHAL: Just yes or no. There's

1	nothing wrong with that question.
2	MR. GARRETT: I object to the form of the
3	question. It mischaracterizes the witness' testimony.
4	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: The question was the
5	thrust of his last answer, whether companies who had
6	some concern about their interactivity sought him out
7	for a license to resolve that? Is that essentially
8	what you're asking?
9	MR. STEINTHAL: I'll take that.
10	THE WITNESS: Yes. And I think my answer
11	to that was I couldn't draw that conclusion based on
12	my experience in the marketplace.
12 13	my experience in the marketplace.  BY MR. STEINTHAL:
13	BY MR. STEINTHAL:
13	BY MR. STEINTHAL:  Q Okay. Now
13 14 15	BY MR. STEINTHAL:  Q Okay. Now  A Yes. Okay. I'll leave it at that.
13 14 15 16	BY MR. STEINTHAL:  Q Okay. Now  A Yes. Okay. I'll leave it at that.  Q The fact is, in 1999, you just testified
13 14 15 16 17	BY MR. STEINTHAL:  Q Okay. Now  A Yes. Okay. I'll leave it at that.  Q The fact is, in 1999, you just testified that you had an agreement to disagree with MTV insofar
13 14 15 16 17	BY MR. STEINTHAL:  Q Okay. Now  A Yes. Okay. I'll leave it at that.  Q The fact is, in 1999, you just testified that you had an agreement to disagree with MTV insofar as your position. The RIAA position was as far as
13 14 15 16 17 18	BY MR. STEINTHAL:  Q Okay. Now  A Yes. Okay. I'll leave it at that.  Q The fact is, in 1999, you just testified that you had an agreement to disagree with MTV insofar as your position. The RIAA position was as far as your consumer influence services are concerned, I
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	BY MR. STEINTHAL:  Q Okay. Now  A Yes. Okay. I'll leave it at that.  Q The fact is, in 1999, you just testified that you had an agreement to disagree with MTV insofar as your position. The RIAA position was as far as your consumer influence services are concerned, I can't talk to you. I don't want to talk to you. You

1	mean, you're jumping a little bit ahead
2	chronologically, but basically yes.
3	Q And that was the position as to Launch as
4	well, right?
5	A No, we never had discussions with Launch.
6	Q Wasn't it RIAA's position that Launch fell
7	outside the statutory license, and, therefore, you
8	wouldn't talk to them? You, the RIAA, wouldn't talk
9	to them about a license for its consumer-influenced
LO	services?
L1	A Launch never contacted us. We had no
L2	position. We didn't publish a position on anything.
.3	We never even had a discussion with Launch. That
L4	position may have been made known to Launch through
L5	our individual companies who had relationships and
16	discussions with them that they felt that they needed
_7	an individual license for this.
-8	But all I was saying before was that
.9	nobody that those companies didn't contact us
20	saying, "Let's sit down and figure out a license and
21	resolve this uncertainty we have."
2	O Mr Marks didn't you publicly at the

1	various seminars that you talked about in your
2	background in speaking at, didn't you publicly take
3	the position that services like Launch and MTVi's
4	RadioSonicNet did not qualify for the statutory
5	license?
6	A We took the position publicly that
7	personalized services did not qualify. I don't
8	believe I ever gave a specific example at any public
9	discussion.
10	Q So now let me get this right. If I'm a
11	personalized service, like Launch and RadioSonicNet,
12	or Listen in your view at that time, if I'm a
13	personalized service and I read that that's the RIAA's
14	position, why would I be calling you to try to get a
15	license when you've already taken the position that
16	you don't qualify?
17	A I don't know the answer to that. You'd
18	have to ask, you know, that company.
19	Q So you don't want the Panel to conclude
20	that merely because those services didn't call you
21	about the uncertainty created by the RIAA's position
22	that their personalization features took them outside

1	the statutory license? You don't want the Panel to
2	conclude that their failure to call you was some
3	indication that the marketplace demonstrated that
4	there was no greater uncertainty as to those
5	webcasters in terms of getting licenses for their
6	content than a plain vanilla service like Net Radio?
7	MR. GARRETT: I'll object as to form.
8	There were two questions there. Which one does he
9	want the witness to answer?
10	MR. STEINTHAL: I think it's only one, but
11	I think he understands what I'm asking.
12	THE WITNESS: I actually I didn't
13	understand, honestly.
14	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: Could you please
15	MR. STEINTHAL: Yes, I'll rephrase it.
16	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: It was pretty long.
17	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: break it down into
18	pieces?
19	MR. STEINTHAL: All right.
20	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Hemingway is good.
21	MR. STEINTHAL: All right. I
22	MR. GARRETT: When you get to James Joyce

1	is when I get
2	(Laughter.)
3	BY MR. STEINTHAL:
4	Q When you talked before about the
5	marketplace not showing you that there was any greater
6	incentive on the part of a personalized service, or a
7	service as to which there is some question as to
8	eligibility, what were you suggesting to the Panel by
9	what the marketplace told you about that?
10	A Okay. You asked me whether there was an
11	incentive for people to who had uncertainty about
12	personalized services to come to us to do a license.
13	And all I was responding I was responding to that
14	by saying that was not our experience in the
15	marketplace.
16	People were not coming to us saying,
17	"Let's sit down and do a deal and resolve we've got
18	some uncertainty. We think you might have a different
19	opinion as to this legal issue than we do. Let's sit
20	down and do a license about it." That's not what
21	happened in the normal course of things.
22	Q And that was during a timeframe when, as

1	you said, the RIAA publicly had taken the position
2	that personalized services fell outside the statute,
3	right?
4	A Not necessarily. I don't know it's a
5	service-by-service issue. I don't know when a service
6	a particular service may have launched in 1999, and
7	we may have taken that position publicly, you know, in
8	2000 or something. So it may or may not be, depending
9	on the service.
10	Q And, indeed, you did take that position
11	publicly in a rulemaking before the Copyright Office,
12	did you not?
L3	A Yes.
L4	Q And that was in the year 2000, right?
L5	A Correct.
L6	Q And the RIAA publicly took the position
L7	that personalization features, including a skip
L8	feature, took services outside the scope of the
L9	compulsory license, did you not?
20	A The gist of our filings in that case was
21	that the Copyright Office shouldn't be determining
22	which services are in and which services are out,

felt that that a case-by-case 1 because we was 2 situation. We -- I don't recall exactly what we said 3 in terms of, yes, we think personalized services are 4 5 That's a pretty obviously thing to say, since, 6 you know, they are essentially. And it's just a 7 matter of, you know, what the facts are for a 8 particular service, which is why we took the position 9 that the Copyright Office ultimately agreed to, that 10 this isn't something that was appropriate for a rulemaking. 11 12 CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: Do you recall what 13 month your filing was? 14 THE WITNESS: I believe DiMA made the 15 initial filing for a rulemaking -- to commence a 16 rulemaking that would have the Copyright Office adopt 17 regulations that included the definition which -- with which we disagreed. 18 19 And we made a responsive filing to that 20 petition for a rulemaking, saying that this -- in 21 essence, this entire issue of personalization is just not something that fits neatly within what you 22

normally expect a rulemaking proceeding to cover, 1 2 because it really is a case-by-case issue, and that 3 the marketplace or, if necessary, the courts would figure that out on a case-by-case basis. 4 5 CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: And my question was 6 whether you recall --7 Oh, I'm sorry. THE WITNESS: 8 CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: -- which month. 9 THE WITNESS: We would have filed in July I might stand to be corrected on 10 or August of 2000. that being shown the document, but it was in -- in 11 12 that time range. BY MR. STEINTHAL: 13 14 Well, you recall that the rulemaking was One was a request by DiMA to have the 15 two things. 16 Copyright Office issue a rule that the RIAA's publicly 17 stated position that any degree of consumer influence 18 rendered a service interactive was not the law, and it was only the second part where they said, "And, in 19 20 addition, we could use a rulemaking that set certain quidelines for what is and isn't interactive." 21

two-pronged, wasn't it?

1	A I do not know what DiMA said in their
2	filing. I can tell you that we never took that
3	position publicly. They may have taken thought
4	that that was our position and had a misunderstanding
5	of it, and that may have been, indeed, what they had
6	in their filing. But that was not our public
7	position.
8	Q Well, let's not debate what the filings
9	say. We can come back to that. After the Copyright
10	Office's determination which talked about the fact
11	that there is no hard-and-fast rule as to
12	personalization you'd agree with me on that, right,
13	that the Copyright Office said that there's no bright
14	line with respect to where along the spectrum a
15	service goes from being non-interactive to
16	interactive?
17	A I think they said it's a case-by-case
18	analysis.
19	Q Okay. Now, after that rulemaking, and
20	before we find ourselves here today, there were
21	discussions and negotiations between representatives
22	of certain companies like MTV, RadioSonicNet, and

1	Launch, and representatives of the RIAA, trying to
2	resolve the issue of whether their service could fall
3	within a definition of interactivity that the RIAA
4	could live with, right?
5	A Are you referring to our May discussions?
6	Q Yes.
7	A Yes. In May, we made an overture to you
8	and your clients to sit down and try and figure this
9	out. That's correct.
10	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: May of this year.
11	THE WITNESS: May of this year, yes. And
12	that was we did that because we were feeling backed
13	in based on the filings that had been made in this
14	arbitration to have rates set for those types of
15	services, and we thought as well possibly having
16	either this arbitration Panel or the Copyright Office
17	decide what was in and what was out.
18	And we didn't believe that that was
19	appropriate, and we wanted to, instead of just filing
20	something which we ultimately had to, or filing a
21	lawsuit which we ultimately had to, we wanted to sit
22	down and try and discuss this short of litigation,

1	which was the way we had approached the entire
2	webcasting industry from the beginning.
3	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: Hopefully, this time,
4	then, of the overture when you got together to talk
5	might be a good point to take our morning break,
6	before we get into that next section. We're trying to
7	figure out the way to divide up this abbreviated
8	morning equally. So why don't we plan to come back at
9	11:30.
10	(Whereupon, the proceedings in the
11	foregoing matter went off the record at
12	11:16 a.m. and went back on the record at
13	11:33 a.m.)
14	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: Please resume, Mr.
15	Steinthal.
16	MR. STEINTHAL: Okay.
17	BY MR. STEINTHAL:
18	Q Mr. Marks, are you familiar with the term
19	"servicing" as it's sometimes used in the broadcast
20	radio and webcast radio business?
21	A Yes.
22	Q What do you understand that term to mean?
1	

1	A Giving a broadcaster copies of new release
2	product.
3	Q Meaning the record companies providing
4	copies to the broadcaster or webcaster for their
5	broadcast or webcast business?
6	A Right. As part of usually new releases
7	is yes.
8	Q Are you aware that let me put it this
9	way. During the course of your discussions with
10	various webcasters, did it from time to time come up
11	that the webcaster with whom you were speaking desired
12	to be serviced by the RIAA member company?
13	A Yes.
14	Q Did you have sort of a stock answer that
15	you gave them, or did you give them different answers
16	depending on who they were?
17	A I gave them one answer. It's a simple
18	answer. It's their individual decision. You've got
19	to talk to them. And in instances where it was being
20	asked as, gee, if I do this deal, will you get me
21	service, I told them there's no I can't make that
22	promise, and that's a link that, you know, we don't

1	make. You have to talk to the companies individually.
2	Q From time to time, did you tell webcasters
3	that you could give them the names of people at the
4	labels that they could call about that subject?
5	A I honestly don't know the names of the
6	people at the labels who do the servicing. I may have
7	put them in touch with the people on the Negotiating
8	Committee to do that.
9	Q Now, did it also come to your attention
10	during the course of discussions with webcasters that
11	several of them desired to use sound recordings in a
12	manner that clearly fell outside the scope of the
13	statutory license?
14	A I'm sorry. Could you just repeat that?
15	Q In the course of your discussions with
16	webcasters, did it from time to time come up that the
17	webcasters business model included using sound
18	recordings in a manner not only that fell within the
19	statute but also outside the statute, like music on
20	demand, music videos, or other kinds of activity that
21	would require voluntary licenses?
22	A Yes, both whether we were in discussions

1	with them or not. That was an issue that we spoke
2	with many companies about.
3	Q And it's true, is it not, that some
4	webcasters, during the course of discussions with the
5	RIAA, indicated that they hoped that by entering into
6	a deal with the RIAA they might create relationships
7	with the RIAA member companies that would facilitate
8	voluntary license discussions. Isn't that right?
9	A That by doing a deal with us it would
LO	facilitate their relationship with them?
L1	Q Yes.
.2	A You're asking if they told me that?
.3	Q That's what I'm asking you.
.4	A I think that I mean, they may have
.5	asked me that, to which I would have said, "We can't
-6	give you anything with a statutory license, and we
.7	don't make any promises." So, you know, was it an
.8	issue at one time or another? I would say yes.
.9	Q And by "an issue," what you mean is that
20	at various times companies with whom you were
21	negotiating indicated that they hoped that they would
22	be able to secure voluntary licenses from various RIAA

1	member companies for their non-DMCA-compliant
2	services, right?
3	A We knew that some of our licenses planned
4	to or were offering services in addition to the DMCA-
5	compliant service.
6	Q And my question is
7	A And, therefore, they if they were
8	offering something that required an additional
9	license, that they would need to get that license.
LO	Q And did they indicate to you, one step
11	further, that they hoped that after concluding the
12	RIAA webcasting license that they would be able to
13	secure voluntary licenses from the RIAA member
L4	companies for those aspects of their model that didn't
L5	fall within the statute?
L6	A Just I don't recall anybody any
L7	particular webcaster saying, "We hoped that this would
L8	happen." And so did they indicate to us? I you
L9	know, I don't recall anybody saying, "Gee, let's do
20	this deal, and then we really hope we're going to
21	that this is going to be the jumping off point."
22	Q Well, if they didn't quite say it exactly

1	that way in connection let's just back up a little
2	bit. Did they say that they hoped after doing this
3	deal that they would be able to secure voluntary
4	licenses with the RIAA member companies for their non-
5	DMCA-compliant functionality?
6	À I think that there were some that may have
7	felt that entering into a deal with us would
8	demonstrate that they were a serious player or
9	something along those lines that would help them in
LO	the further business relationship with the companies.
11	Q Now, generally speaking, when you are in
L2	discussion with a potential statutory licensee, it's
L3	fair to say, isn't it, that you preferred that they
L4	would take the RIAA license rather than arbitrate,
L5	correct?
L6	A Yes.
L7	Q You were not indifferent in that
L8	discussion. You hoped that you would conclude a
L9	license, right?
20	A We hoped to negotiate and not arbitrate.
21	Q And part of your job I think Mr.
22	Garrett at one point said it's what you did for a
f	ł

1	living for three years was to seek to get
2	webcasters licensed, isn't that right?
3	A That wasn't all I did for the three years,
4	but it was certainly part of my job.
5	Q Now, when you went about licensing
6	webcasters, the RIAA was very conscious about using
7	the deals that they were going to do with various
8	webcasters in developing precedent for this CARP.
9	Isn't that true?
10	A No. I think it's a better
11	characterization is that we were looking at the deals
12	to develop marketplace precedent, so that it would
13	lead to a marketplace resolution.
14	Q Well, you were familiar with the fact that
15	there was the "willing buyer/willing seller" criteria
16	for establishing fees in the CARP from the very
17	beginning, right?
18	A Absolutely.
19	Q And I'm not sure I understand the
20	difference between what I asked you and what you
21	answered, so I'm going to try it this way. Were you
22	conscious when you went into that marketplace about

establishing a precedent that you could use as what 1 2 you would call marketplace evidence for purposes of 3 the CARP? 4 Let me try and answer it this way. 5 didn't have our heads in the sand. We knew that there was a possibility that there would be an arbitration, 6 and we realized that any deal we did would be part of 7 that arbitration because of that standard. 8 9 So we were aware of the arbitration, and 10 we were aware that any deal we would do maybe would be 11 part of the arbitration because any panel that we were 12 going to be in front of would want to see -- and, 13 therefore -- I'll just leave it at that. 14 Well, do you dispute the fact that you 15 were actually trying to develop a precedent when you went out into the marketplace? 16 17 Yes, I would dispute that. 18 Q Okay. 19 ARBITRATOR VON KANN: You said you were 20 trying to develop marketplace precedent. How could 21 that be, if you're not -- if the players are not 22 allowed to tell one another what rates they got?

is all confidential. I don't quite understand how that would develop a marketplace precedent, if that was all secrete.

THE WITNESS: Well, what we had hoped was that we would continue to do more and more deals, and that we would be at a point where we could reach an industry resolution as a result of those marketplace deals.

So as I may or may not have said before, we -- we didn't tell anybody, "Here's our rate." We didn't put out on our website, "Here's what our rate is," and we didn't tell any particular webcaster with whom we were negotiating that this person did a deal with that, but we certainly let everybody know that we were -- with whom we were speaking what we thought the rates were and that we had done a number of deals that were consistent with those rates.

But what we thought was that the more deals you do the more -- the more chance we are going to have of resolving this as part of doing those -- doing those deals, and having those as the basis upon which we could go either ourselves to the Copyright

1	Office or hand in hand with a group of those with whom
2	we had done the deal for the Copyright Office to
3	propose specific rates.
4	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Okay.
5	BY MR. STEINTHAL:
6	Q I'm going to follow up on what Judge von
7	Kann asked you there about marketplace precedent a
8	little bit and marketplace deals. You mentioned in
9	response I believe earlier today, to either Mr.
10	Garrett or the Panel, that the licensees you
11	couldn't talk about what other licensees' deals were
12	in your negotiations because all your deals had
13	confidentiality clauses. Remember that?
14	A Yes.
15	Q Now, that's a standard term and condition
16	that the RIAA put into each of its licenses, isn't it,
17	the clause that says, "This is very confidential. You
18	can't talk to it about any third parties, but we have
19	the right to use it in the CARP"?
20	A It was an agreed-upon confidentiality
21	provision. Everybody most people with whom we
22	negotiated expected it to be there. Many people with

1	whom we did deals or and even didn't do deals asked
2	us to sign an NDA, because they wanted everything
3	confidential.
4	So it seemed natural and obvious to us
5	that that would be part of a licensing agreement.
6	It's in virtually every licensing agreement that I'm
7	aware of.
8	Q Well, we're going to come to those
9	licensing agreements soon. But you're not going to
10	dispute the fact, are you, that the RIAA drafted that
11	clause, and the RIAA put it in every single one of its
12	proposed licenses with licensees, right?
13	A That was part of our form agreement, so to
14	speak.
15	Q Okay. Now, so that creates the following
16	very interesting dynamic. You're in a negotiation
17	with a webcaster, and you know Steve Marks you
18	know every single deal you've done, right?
19	A Yes.
20	Q You know what all of the licenses are and
21	whether, you know, you've ever deviated from X percent
22	of revenue or Y cents per performance, right?

1	A Yes.
2	Q And the licensee doesn't know anyone
3	else's deal, right?
4	A No, similar to most markets for licenses.
5	I mean, I believe that would be the same thing with
6	licenses that webcasters or other internet companies,
7	or any company for that matter, do with our individual
8	members.
9	Q But very unlike competitive marketplaces
10	like where you'd go into a supermarket and everybody
11	gets to see what the price is that people pay for a
12	particular good, right?
13	A There's probably a distinction there.
14	Q And there's a distinction in the knowledge
15	level, isn't there, between you on the one hand
16	knowing all the deals and the licensee on the other
17	basically having to take at face value whatever you
18	tell them about what all your prior deals were, right?
19	A That's right.
20	Q And so when you told licensees, as I think
21	you've said twice today, that you had certain terms
22	that the RIAA's rate was X percent of revenue for a

percentage deal, or Y cents per performance for a per 1 2 performance deal, there was no way that the licensee could check that out, could they? 3 They couldn't -- they didn't have access 4 Α to our other agreements. So to the extent that we 5 6 were saying, "Here is the range of rates that we've done our deals in, " whether it be per performance or 7 gross revenues, they didn't have a way to verify that. 8 They had to take our word for it. 9 Right. And just to be clear, I think what 10 0 you said earlier today was, it was rather routine for 11 you to tell a prospective licensee, in words similar 12 to, this is what we are getting, when you are talking 13 14 about a per-performance or percentage of revenue rate, 15 right? 16 Ιt certainly would in Α come up 17 I mean, often the webcaster would ask negotiations. how many other licenses have you done or who have you 18 done deals with, and things like that. 19 20 Q And when you talked about the prior deals, you would essentially -- and I think you used those 21 22 words earlier today -- say, this is what we're getting

1	for per performance, and this is what we're getting
2	for percentage of revenue, right?
3	A Generally, yes.
4	Q And we'll come to it again, but I'm trying
5	to do some of this in public and some of it in
6	private. So I don't want to get too specific. But
7	you'd agree with me, would you not, that there were
8	times when a prospective licensee offered single digit
9	percentages of revenue in response to which you said,
10	we're not going to do that; our deals on a percentage
11	revenue basis are higher than that, right?
12	A We only did deals that we thought were
13	fair value for our copyright owners.
14	Q And as a practical matter, you only did
15	percentage-of-revenue deals, until very recently, that
16	reached at the end of the term the percentage of
17	revenue that you're seeking as part of your proposal
18	on this proceeding, right?
19	A Our proposal is based on the marketplace
20	agreements that we did.
21	Q Well, I guess it depends on whether the
22	glass is half empty or half full. My question was,

1	isn't it true that in the end you only did deals that,
2	on a percentage-of-revenue basis, reached the
3	percentage of revenue at the end of the term that is
4	the same percentage you're seeking in this proceeding.
5	A The 15 percent is what we requested in
6	this proceeding, and that's the rate that was in all
7	of our licensing deals.
8	Q And on per performance, with the exception
9	of circumstances where you might have done
10	per-performance rates as an alternative minimum, the
11	fact is that you also had a rate in the range of .35
12	to .4 cents per performance, which is where you ended
13	up at a minimum in all the deals that you did prior to
14	this proceeding, right?
15	(Whereupon, at 11:48 a.m., the proceedings
16	went into Closed Session.)
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